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Canada, Chief
Electoral Officer

Can. Dec. 1956
Government
Publications



(CANADA ELECTIONS ACT)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RURAL ENUMERATORS

APPLICABLE ONLY AT BY-ELECTIONS

Book K

(Published by the Chief Electoral Officer)

JANUARY 1, 1956

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., OTTAWA, 1956
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

Price, 10 cents. To be obtained on application to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.



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INSTRUCTIONS FOR RURAL ENUMERATORS

1. INTRODUCTORY

1. General Observations.—The order of the paragraphs in these Instructions follows roughly the chronological order in which the various duties are to be performed by rural enumerators, and every step in the prescribed procedure is intended to be covered. The provisions of the Statute dealing with the preparation and revision of preliminary lists by rural enumerators are not so framed as to be readily understood by persons without a legal training, and most rural enumerators come within this category. In these Instructions, therefore, an attempt has been made to state in as simple language as possible all the duties and responsibilities under the Statute of each rural enumerator, supplementing the directions of the Statute where supplement is deemed necessary, and warning against errors into which rural enumerators might more or less easily be led. Following this paragraph will be found a Diary of Duties of rural enumerators upon which, in the column provided for that purpose, they should, before the commencement of the enumeration, insert the dates of the month upon which the various duties are to be performed. These entries will doubtless be found of great convenience as a guide to an exact compliance with the prescribed procedure. Moreover, each rural enumerator is reminded that it will be of some assistance to him if a check mark is inserted in the appropriate column of the Diary opposite every item of duty, as soon as such item of duty is completed. By referring to the Diary of Duties and to the paragraphs of these Instructions mentioned opposite each item of duty, every rural enumerator should be able to do properly all that is required of him. As in the case of other qualified electors, persons appointed rural enumerators are entitled to vote at a by-election. The hours of the day mentioned in these Instructions relate to standard time.

Scope of
Instructions.

2. DIARY OF DUTIES OF RURAL ENUMERATORS

Note—The enumeration will commence on Monday, the 35th day before polling day, and will end on the following Thursday. The dates of the month will be notified in writing to each enumerator by the returning officer.

Dates of the month	Paragraph of Instructions	Duties	Check when done
		I. AFTER BEING SELECTED:	
	3	1. Receive advance copy of Instructions for Rural Enumerators (Book K).	
	3	2. Study whole book carefully.....	
	7	3. Receive necessary supplies.....	
	7	4. Check these supplies.....	
	7	5. Notify returning officer if there is any deficiency.....	
		II. ON APPOINTMENT:	
	8(1)	1. Receive official appointment (Form 5).....	
	8(1)	2. Swear oath of office (Form 6).....	
	8(1)	3. Transmit such oath to returning officer and keep official appointment.	
	8(2)	4. Receive description of boundaries of polling division..	
	8(2)	5. Examine these boundaries carefully.....	
	1	6. Insert in this Diary the dates of the month upon which the various steps must be taken.	
	9	7. Complete three copies of Notice of Rural Enumeration (Form 22).	
	9	8. Post these up.....	
	9	9. Insert description of boundaries of polling division in index book (Book D).	
		III. IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN MONDAY, THE 35th DAY, AND THURSDAY, THE 32nd DAY, BEFORE POLLING DAY:	
	10	1. Make house-to-house visits in polling division or otherwise secure necessary information.	
	10	2. Make careful inquiries in the case of each individual dwelling place as to who is qualified as elector.	
	11	3. When satisfied as to the qualifications of any person, enter name and particulars in index book.	
	8(2)	4. Make sure that no enumerating is done outside of polling division.	
	6, 10	5. Make sure that every individual dwelling place in polling division is covered during enumeration.	
	18	6. Complete index book.....	

DIARY OF DUTIES OF RURAL ENUMERATORS—Conc.

Dates of the month	Paragraph of Instructions	Duties	Check when done
		IV. AT THE LATEST ON FRIDAY, THE 31st DAY BEFORE POLLING DAY:	
	18	1. Number names in index book.....	
	19	2. Prepare four copies of preliminary list on Form 24....	
	20	3. Complete certificate on each copy of such list.....	
	21	4. Dispatch two certified copies of preliminary list to returning officer.	
	21	5. See that a copy of Notice of Rural Enumeration (Form 22) is duly filled in and attached to one of these copies.	
	21	6. Place one copy of preliminary list with a duly filled in copy of Notice (Form 22) in card board cover (Form 163).	
	21	7. Post up card board cover containing the preliminary list and the Notice (Form 22).	
	22	8. Retain one copy of preliminary list and the index book.	
		V. IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN FRIDAY, THE 31st DAY, AND THURSDAY, THE 18th DAY, BEFORE POLLING DAY:	
	23	1. Make necessary changes in index book.....	
		VI. ON THURSDAY, THE 18th DAY BEFORE POLLING DAY:	
	23, 24	1. Attend between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. at place fixed and complete revision of preliminary list in index book.	
	24	2. Complete certificate printed on outside back cover of index book.	
	25	3. Prepare six copies of statement of changes and additions (Form 26).	
	26	4. Send to returning officer five copies of statement of changes and additions and the index book properly completed and certified.	
	27	5. Retain one copy of statement of changes and additions	
	28	6. Prepare account (Form 120) and send it to returning officer.	
		VII. IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN FRIDAY, THE 31st DAY BEFORE POLLING DAY, AND POLLING DAY:	
	22, 27	1. Allow inspection of retained copy of preliminary list and, when available, of retained copy of statement of changes and additions.	

3. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION

Channels of communication.

2. Channels of Communication.—Rural enumerators will receive their instructions from, and make their reports to, the returning officer who appointed them, and will also send to him their accounts for services and expenses. Accounts will be paid by separate cheque sent from Ottawa to each rural enumerator, but no remittances will be made except on accounts certified by the returning officer. Inquiries as to the payment of accounts should be made either to the returning officer or to the Chief Electoral Officer. Rural enumerators who have any suggestions to make with regard to any errors in, or omissions from, these Instructions, or any suggestions for the improvement of the prescribed procedure, may forward them to the Chief Electoral Officer.

4. RURAL ENUMERATORS' STATUS, FUNCTIONS, ETC.

Principal duties.

3. Rural Enumerators' Status, Functions, etc.—Every rural enumerator must be qualified as an elector in the electoral district and preferably in the polling division within which he is to act. A rural enumerator may not act for more than one polling division. Every rural enumerator will be subject to and in all respects abide by and carry out the directions of the returning officer. The duties of a rural enumerator are important since he is entrusted with the preparation of the list of the names of the persons who are qualified as electors in his polling division. Whenever possible, the returning officer will furnish each enumerator, forthwith upon his selection, with an advance copy of this book of Instructions for Rural Enumerators (Book K). This book contains as complete and detailed instructions as it was possible to prepare on the subject of the various duties and responsibilities of each rural enumerator. The whole book should be carefully studied by each rural enumerator, particularly paragraphs 12 to 17 which deal with the qualifications and disqualifications of electors at a by-election. Rural enumerators should be well acquainted with these directions before undertaking the enumeration in their respective polling division. In any event, a copy of this book of Instructions for Rural Enumerators (Book K) will always be enclosed amongst the forms mentioned in List of Supplies No. Three which is printed at page 22.

Date of issue of writ.

4. Date of Issue of Writ.—A very important detail with which every enumerator should be thoroughly familiar is the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election. As soon as possible after the by-election has been ordered, this essential date will be notified to the enumerator by the returning officer in the letter (Form 128) covering the official appointment and other particulars relating to the enumeration. The residence qualifications of the electors who will be registered on the list of electors hinge principally on whether or not such electors were ordinarily residing in the enumerator's polling division on the date of the issue of such writ, and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the enumerator be well acquainted with that date.

5. Replacing Rural Enumerators.—The returning officer may at any time replace any rural enumerator appointed by him, by appointing another enumerator to act in the place and stead of the person already appointed, and any rural enumerator so replaced will, upon request in writing signed by the returning officer, deliver or give up to the subsequent appointee or to any other person authorized by the returning officer, any instructions, index book, or other papers, and any information which he has obtained for the purpose of the performance of his duties. On default, the enumerator is liable to a severe penalty.

Removal by
returning
officer.

6. Liability of Rural Enumerator.—(1) Each rural enumerator will make sure that the list of electors for his polling division is as complete and correct as possible. During the four days of enumeration he will take all the necessary steps to secure the information required, and when the time comes for the revision of the preliminary list in the index book, he will proceed exactly as directed in paragraphs 23 to 25. The Statute prescribes stringent penalties against an enumerator who fails to discharge his duties in a satisfactory manner. An enumerator who wilfully omits from his list of electors any person entitled to have his name entered thereon, or, wilfully and without reasonable excuse, enters on the said list any person who is not entitled to have his name entered thereon, will, in addition to any other punishment or consequence to which he may be liable, forfeit his right to payment for his services. The returning officer will carefully examine the preliminary list as it is turned in by each enumerator, and if such list appears to be incomplete or to be padded with the names of disqualified or fictitious persons, he will not certify such enumerator's account, but will send it uncertified to the Chief Electoral Officer with a special report attached thereto stating the relevant facts.

Precaution-
ary
measures.

(2) It is of the utmost importance that the preliminary list for every rural polling division be as complete and accurate as possible. Each enumerator will bear in mind that the official list of electors which will be used for the taking of the votes is in two parts; namely, the preliminary list and the statement of changes and additions, both prepared and certified by the enumerator. Therefore, if the preliminary list is carelessly prepared, a large number of entries will necessarily have to be made in the statement of changes and additions, or several electors will have to be sworn and vouched for on oath on polling day, and this is bound to cause some confusion at the polling station. Consequently, the enumerator will make sure that his preliminary list contains the correct name and particulars of every person qualified as an elector in his polling division. Moreover, it might be stated that the allowance of eleven cents per name, referred to in paragraph 28(2), applies only to names of electors properly included in the preliminary list, and does not apply to names of electors added to the index book after such preliminary list has been posted up.

Correctness
of prelim-
inary list.

5. PRELIMINARY DUTIES**Supplies.**

7. Enumerator's Supplies.—Whenever deemed advisable, the returning officer will send the necessary supplies to each rural enumerator before the issue of the writ ordering the by-election. These are mentioned in List of Supplies No. Three printed at page 22. Upon their receipt, the enumerator should check them carefully, and if there is any deficiency, he will at once notify the returning officer of the missing supplies. Whenever an enumerator receives his supplies in advance of their being required, he will take every precaution for their safe-keeping and to prevent any person from having unlawful access to them. These supplies will ordinarily consist of

- (a) one copy of these Instructions for Rural Enumerators (Book K);
- (b) one index book (Book D);
- (c) eight copies of the Notice of Rural Enumeration (Form 22);
- (d) the necessary number of sheets for making copies of the preliminary list (Form 24)—about 15 sheets being required for each 100 names of electors on the said preliminary list;
- (e) eight forms for making copies of the statement of changes and additions (Form 26);
- (f) one specimen rural preliminary list (Form 108);
- (g) two envelopes for the transmission of documents to the returning officer (Form 118);
- (h) one account form (Form 120); and
- (i) one cardboard cover (Form 163) for the posting up of the preliminary list.

Each rural enumerator will provide at his expense the necessary ink, pens, and pencils required in the performance of his duties.

**Appointment
and oath
of office.**

8. Official Appointment and Oath of Office.—(1) As soon as possible after the writ ordering the by-election is issued, the returning officer will send to each enumerator his official appointment (Form 5) to which a form of oath of office (Form 6) is attached. This will be sent with a covering letter (Form 128) informing the enumerator of the date of the issue of such writ, the date fixed as polling day at the by-election, the dates upon which the enumeration must commence and end, and the date upon which two copies of the preliminary list must be transmitted to the returning officer. Immediately upon receipt of his appointment, the enumerator will swear his oath of office (Form 6), detach it from the form of appointment (Form 5), and send such oath to the returning officer. The official appointment (Form 5) must remain in the possession of the enumerator. The oath of office may be sworn before the returning officer, the election clerk, any postmaster, any justice of the peace, any notary public, or any commissioner for taking affidavits in the province. The oaths of office taken by enumerators are administered gratuitously. The enumerator is warned that no action will be taken towards the settlement of his account unless his oath of office has been duly received by the returning officer.

If, before or after the receipt of his official appointment, the enumerator finds that he is unable to act, he must notify the returning officer immediately.

(2) To the above-mentioned covering letter (Form 128) will be attached an exact description of the boundaries of the polling division for which the enumerator has been appointed. The enumerator should thoroughly familiarize himself with these boundaries since his functions must be strictly confined to them. If the enumerator has any doubt as to the exact boundaries of his polling division, he should at once take up the matter with the returning officer.

Description
of bound-
aries of
polling
division.

6. PREPARATION OF PRELIMINARY LISTS

9. Notice of Rural Enumeration.—When he has been notified by the returning officer of the issue of the writ ordering a by-election, the first step to be taken by the rural enumerator is to complete at least three copies of the Notice of Rural Enumeration (Form 22). These must be filled in, signed by the enumerator, and posted up, one in the neighbourhood of the enumerator's residence or office, and the others in two of the most public and conspicuous places in the polling division. The Statute prescribes that notices and lists of electors to be posted up may, notwithstanding any law of Canada or of a province or of any municipal ordinance or by-law, be affixed by means of tacks to any post or wooden fence. The next step to be taken by the enumerator is to insert the exact description of the boundaries of his polling division in the space provided for that purpose on the first page of the index book (Book D). The rural enumerator will bear in mind that he is not entitled to travelling allowances.

Posting up
of notice.

10. Obtaining Necessary Information.—(1) Beginning on Monday, the 35th day before polling day at the by-election, it is the duty of each rural enumerator to prepare a complete list of the names of the qualified electors in the polling division for which he has been appointed. Such list will be prepared from such information as the enumerator will be able to secure by a house-to-house visitation, or from such other sources of information as may be available to him and can be reliably used. In the case of each individual dwelling place, the enumerator will ascertain how many persons living in it,

Collection
of
information.

- (a) are twenty-one years of age or will attain such age on or before polling day at the by-election;
- (b) are Canadian citizens or other British subjects;
- (c) were ordinarily resident in the polling division on the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election;
- (d) have continued to be ordinarily resident in the electoral district since that date;
- (e) have ordinarily resided in Canada for the twelve months immediately preceding polling day at the by-election; and
- (f) are not disqualified from voting at the by-election under any of the provisions of paragraphs 12 to 17.

The exact names (not necessarily in full: initials will be sufficient), so far as procurable, of such persons as fulfil all the

required conditions, will then be registered in the index book (Book D) as indicated in the next following paragraph. In the case of individual dwelling places at which, although they appear to be lived in, the enumerator is unable to communicate with any person from whom the necessary information could be secured, he may base the entries in his index book on his personal knowledge, on information obtained from neighbours, or from a telephone directory or other like sources of information. Although such information must be used with caution, resort to it will probably make it easier for the enumerator to prepare a more complete and accurate preliminary list than he would if he did not take advantage of it.

Penalty for obstructing enumerator.

(2) The Statute prescribes that a person who impedes or obstructs the enumerator in the performance of his duties is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$50.

Entry of names in index book.

11. Entry of Names in Index Book.—Each rural enumerator will be supplied with an index book (Book D), in which the space allotted to names of electors under each letter of the alphabet is indicated and the column headings show what particulars are required. While on his house-to-house visits, the enumerator should bring with him such index book. The entry of the name, address, and occupation of each elector will be made on the spot. When the enumerator is satisfied as to the qualifications of any person, he will enter in the index book the name and necessary particulars on the page provided for electors whose family names begin with the same initial letter. The enumerator will register a married woman or widow under the Christian name and family name of her husband or deceased husband, or under her own Christian name if she so desires. Whenever a woman is divorced or living apart from her husband, she will be registered in the index book under whatever Christian name and family name that such woman is known in the polling division. The names of the above-mentioned women in the index book will be prefixed with the abbreviation "Mrs." The name of an unmarried woman will be prefixed with the word "Miss". The Statute prescribes that when the name of a woman is entered on the preliminary list immediately below her husband's name, no occupation is given opposite such woman's name. Therefore, the enumerator will not enter in the index book the occupation of a woman unless it is impossible, for some reason, to place her name on the preliminary list immediately below her husband's. The names of young persons who have not yet reached the age of twenty-one years but who will attain such age on or before polling day at the by-election, will be registered in the index book, if such persons are otherwise qualified as electors.

7. QUALIFICATIONS AND DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS AT A BY-ELECTION

General rule as to qualifications of electors.

12. Qualifications.—(1) The general rule as to the qualifications of electors at a by-election, which is subject to certain exceptions specified in paragraphs 13 to 17, is that every person, man or woman, is entitled to have his or her name included in the list of electors prepared for the polling division in which he

or she was ordinarily resident on the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election in the electoral district, and is entitled to vote in such polling division, if he or she

- (a) is of the full age of twenty-one years or will attain such age on or before polling day at such by-election;
- (b) is a Canadian citizen or other British subject;
- (c) has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the twelve months immediately preceding polling day at such by-election; and
- (d) has continued to be ordinarily resident in the electoral district until polling day at such by-election.

(2) A Canadian Forces elector is entitled to vote at a by-election only in the electoral district in which is situated the place of his ordinary residence as shown on the statement made by him under paragraph 22 of *The Canadian Forces Voting Regulations* and as recorded in the headquarters of the Canadian Forces. (The expression "Canadian Forces elector" means a person who has attained the full age of twenty-one years, who is a Canadian citizen or other British subject, and who is a member of the regular, reserve, or active service forces of the Canadian Forces. In addition, any member of the Canadian Forces who, on or subsequent to the 9th day of September, 1950, served on active service in such Forces and who, at a by-election, has not attained the full age of twenty-one years, is deemed to be a Canadian Forces elector.)

Qualifications of Canadian Forces electors.

(3) A person who was a member of His Majesty's Forces during World War I or World War II, or was a member of the Canadian Forces who served on active service subsequent to the 9th day of September, 1950, and has been discharged from such Forces, and who is receiving treatment or domiciliary care under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs, in any hospital or institution, is entitled to vote at a by-election only in the electoral district in which is situated the place of his actual ordinary residence at the time of such by-election.

Qualifications of veteran electors.

(4) A person who, subsequent to the 9th day of September, 1950, served on active service as a member of the Canadian Forces and has been discharged from such Forces, and has not attained the full age of twenty-one years, is entitled to have his name included in the list of electors prepared for the polling division in which he ordinarily resides and is entitled to vote at a by-election in such polling division, if such person is otherwise qualified as an elector.

Qualification of veteran under 21 years of age.

(5) A woman who is the wife of an Indian, as defined in clause (c) of paragraph 13, who was a member of His Majesty's Forces during World War I or World War II, or was a member of the Canadian Forces who served on active service subsequent to the 9th day of September, 1950, is entitled to have her name included in the list of electors prepared for the polling division in which she ordinarily resides and is entitled to vote at a by-election in such polling division, if such a woman is otherwise qualified as an elector.

Qualification of wife of Indian veteran.

Disqualified persons.	13. Disqualifications. —There are certain classes of persons who, although qualified as electors under the general rule referred to in subparagraph (1) of paragraph 12, are not entitled to be registered as electors nor to vote at a by-election; thus no person is entitled to be registered as an elector or to vote who
Returning officer.	(a) is the returning officer for the electoral district, except when there is an equality of votes on the official addition or on a recount, as provided in the Statute;
Judge.	(b) is a judge appointed by the Governor in Council;
Indian.	(c) except in the case of a person mentioned in subparagraph (5) of paragraph 12, is an Indian, as defined in the <i>Indian Act</i> , ordinarily resident on a reserve,* unless, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) he was a member of His Majesty's Forces during World War I or World War II, or was a member of the Canadian Forces who served on active service subsequent to the 9th day of September, 1950, or (ii) he executed a waiver, in a form prescribed by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, of exemptions under the <i>Indian Act</i> from taxation on and in respect of personal property, and subsequent to the execution of such waiver a writ has issued ordering an election. <p>(According to the definition given in the <i>Indian Act</i>, the term "Indian" means a person who is registered as an Indian or is entitled to be registered as an Indian.)</p>
Inmate of penal institution.	(d) is undergoing punishment as an inmate in any penal institution for the commission of an offence;
Mental disease.	(e) is restrained of his liberty of movement or deprived of the management of his property by reason of mental disease;
Election offences.	(f) is disqualified from voting under any law relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt or illegal practices;**
Summer resident.	(g) is occupying residential quarters that are generally occupied only during some or all of the months of May to October, inclusive, and generally remain unoccupied during some or all of the months of November to April, inclusive;
Inmate of lodgings, hostels, refuges, etc.	(h) is staying in lodgings, hostels, refuges or similar institutions conducted for charitable or semi-charitable purposes, unless such person has been in continuous residence in such lodgings, hostels, refuges or similar institutions, for at least ten days immediately preceding the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election;

* If an Indian does not reside on a reserve, his right to vote is to be determined in the same manner as any other person who is not an Indian.

** Disqualification by reason of illegal or corrupt practices need not concern the enumerator unless he happens to know that the person in question has been convicted of an offence in connection with an election and disqualified from voting by the Court.

- (i) has come to the electoral district for the purpose of engaging temporarily in the execution of any federal or provincial public work, or as a resident in any camp temporarily established in connection with any such public work under federal or provincial government control located in such electoral district, unless such person has been in continuous residence therein for at least thirty days immediately preceding the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election; Person temporarily engaged in a public work.
- (j) is the wife or dependant of a person mentioned in the preceding clause (i) who has come to the electoral district for the purpose of occupying residential quarters during the course and as a result of the services performed by such person, unless such wife or dependant has been in continuous residence therein for at least thirty days immediately preceding the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election; and Wife or dependant of person temporarily engaged in a public work.
- (k) is employed for pay or reward on behalf of a candidate in connection with the by-election.* Paid election worker.

8. ORDINARY RESIDENCE OF ELECTORS

14. What does "ordinarily resident" mean generally.— Definition of ordinary residence.

(1) There is often difficulty in determining where a person can fairly be said to be "ordinarily resident" at any given time or during any given period. In deciding whether a person has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the twelve months immediately preceding polling day at the by-election, whether he was ordinarily resident in the polling division on the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election, or whether he has continued to be ordinarily resident in the electoral district from the issue of such writ onward, the enumerator will be guided by the relevant directions of these Instructions. A person may in general be said to be ordinarily resident at the place where he sleeps, but this may not be so if there is some other place which is his real place of ordinary residence or home, for instance, an establishment which he permanently maintains as his residential quarters or at which his wife or children ordinarily reside or, in the case of a young man or woman, with his or her parents. For the purpose of his qualification as an elector, everyone is entitled to be treated as ordinarily resident at his home even during the time he is absent therefrom for any temporary purpose, though if he has no real home or if, in spite of his having one, he makes his residential quarters elsewhere for any substantial length of time, he is entitled to be treated as an ordinary resident of the place where his temporary resi-

*The disqualification by reason of employment for pay or reward in effect applies to any person employed on behalf of a candidate in connection with the by-election, unless such person comes under the exceptions mentioned in the Statute. Generally, the enumerator need not concern himself about this disqualification since he is not expected to be familiar enough with the facts to justify the omission from his list of electors of the name of any elector who does not come under the said exceptions.

dential quarters are. In reaching a decision in any given case, the enumerator must be guided by his best judgment on all the relevant facts, including in his list of electors as a general rule the name of any person who was lodging in his polling division on the date of the issue of the writ ordering the by-election otherwise than merely as a transient or summer resident, but excluding from such list the name of any person who, although then lodging in such polling division, was really ordinarily resident elsewhere.

Ordinary
residence of
students.

(2) A student who is absent from home while attending a university or other educational institution and who spends most of his holidays at his parents' dwelling place and, in addition, returns thereto at every other opportunity, does not cease to ordinarily reside in the polling division in which such dwelling place is situated. Such student, if otherwise qualified as an elector, is entitled to have his name included in the list of electors prepared for the polling division in which his parents' dwelling place is situated and is entitled to vote at a by-election in such polling division, as though he had been continuously residing therein. For this purpose, it is immaterial whether the student was at home or at the educational institution on the date upon which the writ ordering the by-election was issued.

Residence
of members
of the
Canadian
Forces.

15. Members of the Canadian Forces.—The Statute prescribes that a Canadian Forces elector is deemed to continue to ordinarily reside in the polling division in which is situated the place of his ordinary residence as shown on the statement made by him under paragraph 22 of *The Canadian Forces Voting Regulations* and as recorded in the headquarters of the Canadian Forces. Therefore, such person is entitled to have his name included in the list of electors prepared for such polling division in connection with the by-election, no matter how long he may have been absent from such polling division while on service in the Canadian Forces.

Patients,
etc., in
ordinary
hospitals.

16. (A) Patients, etc., in Ordinary Hospitals.—In an ordinary (acute) hospital, the average stay of patients being ten days, the enumerator should bear in mind that such patients are not entitled to have their names included in the list of electors prepared for the polling division in which such hospital is situated. Therefore, in an ordinary hospital, the only persons who are entitled to have their names included in the list of electors prepared for the polling division in which such hospital is situated and who are entitled to vote at a by-election in such polling division, are the permanent patients or inmates and the members of the permanent staff who are ordinarily and continuously residing in such hospital, if such persons are otherwise qualified as electors.

Persons
residing
in a
sanatorium,
etc.

(B) Persons residing in a Sanatorium, etc.—A person is deemed to be ordinarily resident, on the date of the issue of the writ ordering a by-election in the electoral district, in a sanatorium, a chronic hospital, or similar institution for the treatment of tuberculosis or other chronic diseases, if such person has been in continuous residence therein for at least ten days immediately preceding the date of the issue of such writ; therefore, such person is entitled to have his name included in the list

of electors prepared for the polling division in which such sanatorium, chronic hospital, or similar institution is situated and is entitled to vote in such polling division, if such person is otherwise qualified as an elector.

17. Unmarried Teachers.—No hard and fast rules can be applied to an unmarried teacher who keeps continuously in touch with the home of her parents during the period she is teaching school in another electoral district. For instance, take the case of an unmarried teacher whose parents' home is in the Town of Almonte, but who teaches school in the Town of Napanee; if such a teacher spends most of her holidays at her parents' home, and, in addition, returns thereto at every other opportunity, she can reasonably maintain that she has not ceased to ordinarily reside with her parents. Therefore, in the event of a by-election being held in the electoral district where the Town of Almonte is situated, there should be no objection raised to such a teacher being registered on the list of electors, and to her voting in the polling division of the Town of Almonte where the home of her parents is situated, if she is otherwise qualified as an elector. On the other hand, such a teacher can also reasonably maintain that she is ordinarily residing in the polling division of the Town of Napanee where her place of residence while teaching school is situated. Therefore, in the event of a by-election being held in the electoral district where the Town of Napanee is situated, there should be no objection raised to such a teacher being registered on the list of electors, and to her voting in the polling division of the Town of Napanee where the place of her residence while teaching school is situated. What is stated above might appear to apply only to female unmarried teachers, but it applies equally to unmarried teachers of the opposite sex.

Residence
qualifica-
tions of
unmarried
teachers.

9. COPIES OF PRELIMINARY LISTS

18. Completion of the Index Book.—The entries in the index book (Book D) should be completed by the evening of Thursday, the 32nd day before polling day, when the names appearing in it will be numbered consecutively, all the family names commencing with the letter A being numbered before those commencing with the letter B, and so on. The enumerator will go over the column provided for consecutive numbers in the index book until he is satisfied that it is absolutely correct. The last consecutive number should indicate the correct total number of electors registered in the polling division.

Numbering
names.

19. Preparation of Copies of Preliminary List.—After the names in the index book have been numbered and carefully checked as directed in the next preceding paragraph, the rural enumerator will prepare on the sheets (Form 24) four copies of the preliminary list for his polling division. The enumerator is not expected to prepare his preliminary list in strictly alphabetical order such as that followed in the case of a telephone directory. What he is required to do is to copy

Making
copies of
list.

the names as they appear in the index book and as shown on the specimen list (Form 108). Rural enumerators are requested to follow this specimen list as closely as possible in the arrangement of the names of electors on their preliminary lists. As shown on the specimen list, the enumerator must insert the exact description of the boundaries of his polling division in the space provided for that purpose in the heading of the first page of each of the four copies of the preliminary list made by him. These four copies of the list will be typewritten, if the use of a typewriter can be obtained. Form 24 is so arranged that it can be used on an ordinary typewriter when four copies can be made at the same time with the use of carbon paper. If the use of a typewriter cannot be obtained, the required number of copies of the preliminary list will be made separately and as legibly as possible with pen and ink.

How
preliminary
list
certified.

20. Certifying Preliminary Lists.—At the foot of the last page of each of the four copies of the preliminary list, the enumerator will complete the certificate printed thereon, which reads as follows: "I hereby certify that the attached. . . . sheets contain a true copy of the rural preliminary list of electors for the polling division above described as prepared by me for use at the pending election. Dated at., this. day of., 19. . . . Enumerator."

Disposal of
preliminary
lists.

21. Dispatch and Posting up of Lists.—When the copying of the preliminary list has been completed, but not later than Friday, the 31st day before polling day, two copies of the preliminary list will at once be transmitted by registered mail, or delivered, to the returning officer, in the envelope (Form 118). To one of these two lists the enumerator will attach a copy of the Notice of Rural Enumeration (Form 22) duly filled in and signed. To one of the two remaining lists the enumerator will also attach a copy of the said notice duly filled in and signed and will post up together this list and the notice at the place at which he intends to remain for the purpose of revising the preliminary list in the index book. For the posting up of such preliminary list and notice, the enumerator will place them in the cardboard cover (Form 163) provided for their protection while posted up. The enumerator will make sure that a sufficient number of large tacks are nailed at the top to keep the cardboard cover and its contents in position in any kind of weather. Before such posting up, the enumerator will insert, in the space provided for that purpose on the cardboard cover, the name of the electoral district and the number of the polling division.

Copy of
list and
index book
retained.

22. Retention of Preliminary List and Index Book.—The enumerator will retain in his possession a copy of the preliminary list. This he will permit to be examined at any reasonable time by interested persons. The index book will remain in the possession of the enumerator until after the revision of the preliminary list has been completed, when the index book will be transmitted to the returning officer, as directed in paragraph 26.

10. REVISION OF PRELIMINARY LISTS IN INDEX BOOKS

23. Revision of Preliminary List.—The enumerator may revise his preliminary list in the index book at any time after such list has been posted up, but, in order to enable electors to find him readily, the enumerator will remain at the place indicated in the Notice of Rural Enumeration (Form 22) between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening of Thursday, the 18th day before polling day, mentioned in the said notice, to deal with any representations that may then be made to him on the subject of the revision of the preliminary list. This place should be the enumerator's home or office. Since he should reside in the polling division, no allowance will be made for the rental of premises for that purpose. The proceedings of the rural enumerator on the said Thursday are public and the enumerator will permit the presence thereof of one representative of each recognized political interest in the electoral district. Such representative, however, has no right to take part or intervene in the proceedings, except with the permission of the enumerator. In revising his preliminary list in the index book, the enumerator may act on representations made to him by any credible person who may call his attention to a mistake in any entry appearing on the preliminary list or may submit that the name of a qualified elector has been omitted or that the name of a disqualified person has been included. The enumerator may accordingly add to the preliminary list in the index book the name of a qualified elector, may strike out from the index book the name of a person whom he is satisfied has not the necessary qualifications, and may correct in the index book the particulars of any entry in which an error appears to have been made.

Revising
preliminary
list in
index book.

24. Mode of Revising Preliminary List.—All the names appearing in the index book about which no representations have been made will be allowed to stand without further inquiries as to qualifications. Any change which the enumerator decides to make will be made by correcting the index book with ink of a colour different from that which was used in its preparation. This is important in order that the change may be readily observed. Every change made in the index book by the addition, correction, or deletion of any entry will be initialled and dated by the enumerator on the same line, in the remarks column, immediately after such change is made. The names of electors added to the index book will be inserted immediately below the last entry on the appropriate page thereof, the post office address and occupation of each being fully stated. Every correction in the name, address, or occupation of any elector will be made in the index book as legibly as possible. In the case of a name struck out, the enumerator will draw a line through the entry. The correction or deletion of any entry in the index book will be made in such manner that the entry as originally made can be read. No consecutive number will be given to the name of an elector added to the index book during the revision and the column of consecutive numbers in the index book as originally made will not be altered in any way.

Mode of
revision.

The enumerator will not fail to complete the certificate (Form 25) which is printed on the outside back cover of the index book.

Statement of
changes and
additions.

25. Statement of Changes and Additions.—As soon as possible after 10 p.m. on Thursday, the eighteenth day before polling day at the by-election, the enumerator will prepare, on the appropriate form (Form 26), six copies of the statement of changes and additions. This statement is in three parts: in the first will be set out the names which have been added to the index book; in the second, the names which have been corrected in the index book; and, in the third, the names which have been struck out from the index book. Each copy of the statement of changes and additions will be certified by the enumerator, as provided in the form. If the enumerator has made no changes in his index book, he will nevertheless prepare the required number of copies of the statement of changes and additions, using the said Form 26 for the purpose, but, in such case, the word "Nil" will be written in the three spaces provided in the form for the various classes of entries, and the form will be completed in every other respect. Whenever no entries are made in one of the spaces provided, the enumerator will write the word "Nil" in that space. In other words, when it is necessary to make only entries of names added in the statement of changes and additions, the word "Nil" will be written in the other two spaces provided in the form for names struck out and for corrections, or *vice versa*. The enumerator will take special care in preparing the statement of changes and additions since a copy of such statement together with the preliminary list will constitute the official list of electors to be used for the taking of the votes. Moreover, the enumerator will bear in mind that whether or not any entries are made in the statement of changes and additions, a copy of such statement must be attached by the returning officer to the preliminary list furnished to the deputy returning officer for use on polling day.

11. FINAL DUTIES

Dispatch of
documents
to return-
ing officer.

26. Transmission of Documents to Returning Officer.—As soon as the enumerator has made the necessary number of copies of the statement of changes and additions, but not later than Friday, the 17th day before polling day at the by-election, five copies of such statement of changes and additions, together with the index book, will be transmitted to the returning officer, in the special envelope (Form 118), by registered mail, or otherwise, as the returning officer may direct. If the enumerator has not yet transmitted his oath of office to the returning officer, it must necessarily be sent at the same time.

Copy of
statement
retained.

27. Retained Statement of Changes and Additions.—The enumerator will retain in his possession one copy of the statement of changes and additions prepared after the revision of the preliminary list in the index book. This he will permit to be examined at any reasonable time by interested persons.

28. Rural Enumerator's Account.—(1) The enumerator's account will then be made out on the appropriate form (Form 120) and will be sent to the returning officer. The allowances that a rural enumerator is entitled to receive are set out in the following three items. Account for services, etc.

(2) The first item covers all services and travel in connection with the enumeration, including Allowance under first item.

- (a) posting up copies of Notice of Rural Enumeration (Form 22);
- (b) making house-to-house visits, when necessary;
- (c) preparing the index book;
- (d) making four copies of the preliminary list;
- (e) transmitting two copies of such list to the returning officer;
- (f) posting up one copy of such list; and
- (g) performing all other necessary duties.

For these duties, an allowance of eleven cents will be made to the enumerator for the name of each elector properly included in the preliminary list for his polling division, with a minimum allowance of \$25. This means that if the number of names of electors properly included in the preliminary list is less than 228, the enumerator will be entitled to receive the said minimum allowance of \$25. In this item, the enumerator must not claim any remuneration for names of electors added to the index book after the preliminary list has been posted up.

(3) The second item covers the enumerator's services after the preliminary list has been posted up, including Allowance under second item.

- (a) revising the preliminary list in the index book;
- (b) attending for revision on Thursday, the 18th day before polling day;
- (c) preparing six copies of the statement of changes and additions; and
- (d) dispatching all necessary documents to the returning officer.

For these duties, the enumerator is entitled to a flat allowance of \$11.

(4) The third item covers the postage and registration fees paid by the enumerator on the two envelopes (Form 118) containing the documents dispatched by registered mail to the returning officer, provided that post office registration receipts are attached to his account. Allowance under third item.

(5) No other claims than those above described should be included in the enumerator's account. As stipulated in paragraph 9, rural enumerators are not entitled to travelling allowances. The enumerator will observe that the account (Form 120) has to be certified by the returning officer who is directed by the Statute not to certify the account of a rural enumerator whose preliminary list or index book appears to be incomplete or to contain the names of persons who are not qualified as electors in the polling division for which such enumerator has been appointed. General observations.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISION

29. Procedure in Remote Rural Polling Divisions.—In a very remote polling division where the postal service and transportation facilities are such that it is doubtful if one copy of Special procedure provided.

the preliminary list or one copy of the statement of changes and additions can be transmitted by the enumerator to the returning officer and then by the returning officer to the deputy returning officer concerned in time for polling day at the by-election, the returning officer may direct that one copy of the written or typewritten preliminary list or one copy of the statement of changes and additions, or both, as prepared and certified by the enumerator, be delivered or transmitted by the enumerator direct to the deputy returning officer concerned. In such a polling division, the enumerator should, as soon as possible, notify the returning officer of such a possibility, in order that the necessary authority for the above-mentioned special procedure may be obtained in time from the Chief Electoral Officer. In such case, the enumerator will, after the revision of the preliminary list, send to the returning officer the index book and other documents, as directed in paragraphs 21 and 26, with the exception, of course, of the documents that the enumerator will transmit to the deputy returning officer.

13. LIST OF SUPPLIES No. THREE

Forms, etc., for use by Rural Enumerators

(To be distributed by the returning officer)

Form No.	Description	Number to be distributed to each enumerator	Paragraph wherein referred
Book D	Index book.....	1	7, 9-11, 18, 19, 21-26, 29
Book K	Instructions for Rural Enumerators.....	1	1-3, 7
22	Notice of Rural Enumeration.....	8	7, 9, 21, 23
24	Sheets for making copies of rural preliminary list....	Various	7, 19
26	Rural statement of changes and additions.....	8	7, 25-29
108	Specimen rural preliminary list.....	1	7, 19
118	Envelope to transmit papers to returning officer.....	2	7, 21, 26
120	Rural enumerator's account.....	1	7, 28
163	Cardboard cover for posting up preliminary list.....	1	7, 21

14. STATEMENT RELATING TO CANADIAN CITIZENS
AND BRITISH SUBJECTS*

Canadian Citizens

30. Canadian citizens may be divided into two classes—natural-born and other than natural-born. The natural-born may be divided into two sub-divisions:

1. A person born before the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act (January 1, 1947) is a natural-born Canadian citizen—

Natural-born
Canadian
citizen
before
January 1,
1947.

- (a) If he was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship (including airship) and was not an alien on the 1st day of January, 1947;
- (b) If he was born outside of Canada elsewhere than on a Canadian ship and was not, on the 1st day of January, 1947, an alien and either was a minor on that date or had, before that date, been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence and his father (or the mother in the case of a person born out of wedlock)—
 - (i) was born in Canada or on a Canadian ship and was not an alien at the time of that person's birth, or
 - (ii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject who had Canadian domicile, or
 - (iii) was, at the time of that person's birth, a person who had been granted, or whose name was included in, a certificate of naturalization, or
 - (iv) was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation.

(NOTE: Canadian domicile, for the purposes of (ii), is Canadian domicile within the meaning of the Immigration Act, and the father would be required to prove, in effect, that he was in possession of Canadian domicile at the time of his child's birth.)

A person who is a Canadian citizen under paragraph (b), and was a minor on the 1st day of January, 1947, ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the date of the expiration of three years after the day on which he attains the age of twenty-one years unless he—

Declaration
of
retention.

- (a) has his place of domicile in Canada at such date; or
- (b) has, before such date and after attaining the age of twenty-one years, filed, with a representative of the Government of Canada, or with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, a declaration of retention of Canadian citizenship.

* The laws relating to Canadian citizenship and British nationality are somewhat involved; therefore, in case of doubt on any matter of citizenship or nationality, the question should be referred to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.

Natural-born Canadian citizen on or after January 1, 1947.

2. A person, born after the 31st day of December, 1946, is a natural-born Canadian citizen—

- (a) if he is born in Canada or on a Canadian ship;
- (b) if he is born outside of Canada elsewhere than on a Canadian ship and his father (or the mother, in the case of a person born out of wedlock), at the time of that person's birth, is a Canadian citizen, and the fact of the birth is registered (by the father, the mother, or the legal guardian of the child) with a representative of the Government of Canada (ultimately it reaches the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship), within two years after its occurrence, or within such extended period as the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration may authorize in special cases.

Children born in Canada of Diplomatic Representatives.

NOTE: Paragraph 2(a) does not apply to a person if, at the time of that person's birth, his responsible parent—

- (a) is an alien who has not been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence; and
- (b) is
 - (i) a foreign diplomatic or consular officer or a representative of a foreign government accredited to Her Majesty,
 - (ii) an employee of a foreign government attached to or in the service of a foreign diplomatic mission or consulate in Canada, or
 - (iii) an employee in the service of a person referred to in subparagraph (i).

Declaration of retention.

NOTE: A person who is a Canadian citizen as described in 2(b) ceases to be a Canadian citizen upon the date of the expiration of three years after the day on which he attains the age of twenty-one years unless he complies with precisely the same conditions as those set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the latter part of 1.

Petition for resumption of Canadian citizenship.

NOTE: A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen by failure to establish a place of domicile in Canada, or to file a declaration of retention may, in accordance with the regulations, file a petition for resumption of Canadian citizenship and shall, if the petition is approved by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, be deemed to have resumed Canadian citizenship as of the date of such approval, or as of such other earlier or later date as the Minister may fix in any special case, and the Minister may issue a certificate of citizenship accordingly.

Canadian citizens other than natural-born

Other than natural-born Canadian citizen.

A person other than a natural-born Canadian citizen is a Canadian citizen, if—

- (a) that person was granted, or the name of that person was included in, a certificate of naturalization, and was not an alien on the 1st day of January, 1947, or
- (b) that person, immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, was a British subject who had Canadian domicile, or

- (c) that person was a British subject who had his place of domicile in Canada for at least twenty years immediately before the 1st day of January, 1947, and was not, on that date, under order of deportation, or
- (d) that person, being a woman other than a woman who comes within paragraph (a), (b) or (c),
 - (i) before the 1st day of January, 1947, was married to a man who, if the Canadian Citizenship Act had come into force immediately before the marriage, would have been a natural-born Canadian citizen, or a Canadian citizen as provided in (a), (b) or (c) immediately above, and
 - (ii) on the 1st day of January, 1947, was a British subject and had been lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence.

NOTE: With respect to (b), immediately above, "Canadian domicile" means a residence of five years' residence in Canada after the date of admission for permanent residence, as required under the Canadian Immigration Act.

NOTE: A British subject who does not come within the category of (b), (c) or (d) does not acquire Canadian citizenship unless he qualifies for and is granted a certificate of Canadian citizenship.

NOTE: The foregoing, "Canadian citizens other than natural-born", is transitional, having to do with the status of persons at the commencement of the Canadian Citizenship Act on January 1, 1947.

British Subjects

The Statute prescribes that a Canadian citizen is a British subject; but a person may be a British subject and not a Canadian citizen.

Status of
British
subjects.

1. Who Are British Subjects?

Dealing with the question in the most general terms, a person is a British subject by birth, by naturalization, or, in the case of a woman, by marriage to a British subject prior to the 1st January, 1949. If the marriage has taken place since the 1st January, 1949, the alien woman has not become a British subject merely by the fact of marriage.

NOTE: Under Canadian law, an alien woman who marries a Canadian citizen after January 1, 1947, becomes neither a British subject nor a Canadian citizen. However, under the naturalization laws of the United Kingdom, the period during which an alien woman could become a British subject on marriage continued until their new Act came into force on January 1, 1949. There is a provision in the Canadian Statute which recognizes this fact; therefore, it may be said generally that up to January 1, 1949, the alien woman who married a British subject automatically acquired British nationality.

2. Acquisition of British Nationality

How
British
nationality
is acquired.

Every person has, in Canada, the status of a British subject who—

- (a) was born in any country of the British Commonwealth, or on a British ship, or on a Canadian ship or aircraft, regardless of the nationality of his or her parents, or
- (b) was born elsewhere of a father who, at the time of the child's birth, was a British subject, or
- (c) has been personally granted a certificate of naturalization under any statute of Canada, or under a naturalization act in any other country of the British Commonwealth, or
- (d) has had his or her name included in a certificate of naturalization granted to a parent under the Canadian Naturalization Act, 1914, and subsequent acts up to 1947, or in a certificate granted to a parent in any other country of the British Commonwealth, or
- (e) is the child of a person naturalized in Canada before January 1, 1915, and was a minor and resident in Canada at the time of the naturalization of the parents, or was a minor and resident in Canada before January 1, 1915, or
- (f) is the wife of a man who was an alien at the time of the marriage but later, during the marriage and before January 15, 1932, became a naturalized British subject, or
- (g) is a woman who, between January 15, 1932, and January 1, 1947, and following the naturalization of her alien husband, filed with the Naturalization Branch a declaration of her desire to acquire British nationality. A woman in this category would be in possession of her own certificate of naturalization as a British subject.

3. Commonwealth Countries

List of
Common-
wealth
countries.

A person who has acquired the status of a British subject by birth or naturalization under the laws of any country of the British Commonwealth to which he was subject at the time of his birth or naturalization is recognized in Canada as a British subject. These British Commonwealth countries are—

Australia
Canada
Ceylon
India
New Zealand
Pakistan
Southern Rhodesia
Union of South Africa
United Kingdom.

4. Special Status of Citizens of the Republic of Ireland

Republic of
Ireland.

Although the Republic of Ireland is not now a Commonwealth country, and although its citizens are not British subjects, nevertheless its citizens are given, in Canada, the same consideration as British subjects. The Statute reads—

“Any law of Canada, including this Act, and any regulation made under the authority of any law of Canada shall, unless it

otherwise provides, have effect in relation to a citizen of the Republic of Ireland who is not a British subject in like manner as it has effect in relation to a British subject."

General Definitions

1. "Alien" means a person who is not a Canadian citizen, Commonwealth citizen, British subject, or citizen of the Republic of Ireland. Definitions.

2. "Foreign", as applied to a country, a government, or a nationality, does not include a Commonwealth country, or the Republic of Ireland.

Loss of Canadian Citizenship and British Nationality

1. A person who ceases to be a Canadian citizen also ceases to be a British subject unless, under the laws of a Commonwealth country, he has the status of a British subject following his loss of Canadian citizenship. How Canadian citizenship and British nationality are lost.

2. *Loss of Canadian Citizenship*

Canadian citizenship is lost by—

- (a) a Canadian citizen who, when outside of Canada, and not under a disability (a minor, a lunatic, or an idiot), by a voluntary act other than marriage acquires the nationality or citizenship of a country other than Canada.

NOTE: This does not apply where the nationality or citizenship acquired is that of a country at war with Canada at the time of the acquisition, but, in such a case the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration may, in his discretion, order that the Canadian citizen shall cease to be a Canadian citizen. The purpose of this is to hold the person, if deemed necessary, to his obligations as a Canadian citizen.

- (b) a Canadian citizen, who, under the law of another country, is a national or citizen of such country and who serves in the armed forces of such country when it is at war with Canada. This does not apply if the Canadian citizen became a national or citizen of such country when it was at war with Canada.
- (c) a Canadian citizen who, when in Canada, and not under disability, acquires the nationality or citizenship of a foreign country by any voluntary act other than marriage. This, however, is not automatic loss; in such cases, the Governor in Council may, in his discretion, order that such a person shall cease to be a Canadian citizen.
- (d) a Canadian citizen (other than a natural-born Canadian citizen or a Canadian citizen who has served in the armed forces of Canada in time of war and has been honourably discharged therefrom) who resides outside of Canada for a period of at least ten consecutive years without having maintained some substantial connection with Canada, as set out in the Statute.

NOTE: This is automatic loss of citizenship, but the period of absence may, upon application, be extended beyond ten years, for good and sufficient cause, in accordance with the Citizenship Regulations.

The section of the Canadian Citizenship Act governing automatic loss after an absence of ten years is new; that is, there was not a similar provision under the Naturalization Act. Therefore, this section is effective only from January 1, 1947, and will not come into operation until January 1, 1957, ten years from the date of the coming into force of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Resumption
with
approval of
Minister.

A person who has ceased to be a Canadian citizen after a residence of ten consecutive years outside of Canada may, in accordance with the regulations, file a petition for resumption of Canadian citizenship and shall, if the petition is approved by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, be deemed to have resumed Canadian citizenship as of the date of such approval or as of such earlier or later date as the Minister may fix in any special case, and the Minister may issue a certificate of citizenship accordingly.

Loss of Citizenship by Revocation

(Applicable only to naturalized persons)

Loss to
naturalized
persons by
revocation.

The citizenship of a Canadian citizen, other than a natural-born Canadian citizen, may be revoked by the Governor in Council for such reasons as trading or communicating with an enemy country during time of war; disaffection or disloyalty whilst out of Canada, or, whilst in Canada, has, by a court of competent jurisdiction, been convicted of any offence involving disaffection or disloyalty; obtaining a certificate of naturalization or Canadian citizenship by false representation or fraud; residence outside of Canada for not less than six years (without maintenance of substantial connection) since becoming a Canadian citizen or being naturalized in Canada; residence for not less than two years in a foreign country of which he was a national or citizen at any time prior to his becoming a Canadian citizen or being naturalized in Canada, and has not maintained substantial connection with Canada.

Loss by Revocation

(Applicable to both natural-born and naturalized persons)

Loss to
natural-
born and
naturalized
persons by
revocation.

The Governor in Council may, in his discretion, order that any person shall cease to be a Canadian citizen if, upon a report from the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, he is satisfied that such person has, when not under a disability—

- (a) taken or made an oath, affirmation, or other declaration of allegiance to a foreign country;
- (b) made a declaration renouncing his Canadian citizenship.

Loss in Relation to Women

Loss to
women in
any manner.

A British subject woman who married an alien before January 1, 1947, and upon marriage acquired her husband's alien nationality, ceased to be a British subject. If the husband was a British subject who became an alien during the course of the marriage, and prior to January 1, 1947, his wife became an alien if she acquired her husband's nationality.

NOTE: Persons in the above category were automatically restored to British nationality by the British Nationality Act, 1948.

In the case of a marriage subsequent to January 1, 1947, the woman, being a Canadian citizen, does not lose the status of a Canadian citizen and a British subject, unless, having on marriage acquired her husband's nationality, she makes a declaration renouncing her Canadian citizenship (equivalent, for this purpose, to British nationality).

NOTE: The foreign countries, under the laws of which a woman does not acquire the citizenship of such countries on marriage, are—

Argentina	Morocco
Brazil	Palestine
Chile	Panama
Colombia	Paraguay
Ecuador	United States of America
Guatemala	Uruguay.



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